nations, and in its management and administration plished between the contracting powers. of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are port at each end of the canal. protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and du- understanding.

us from taking any part in such foreign contests .- | cessful close. We make no wars to promote or to prevent succesplication. We should act towards other nations as ernments. we wish them to act towards us; and justice and Citizens of the United States have undertaken the duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality.

will of the people, expressed in the most solemn red to will be agreed to with alacrity. form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; of what might be expedient, can justify the assump- sary for their protection and security. Further contion of any power not granted. The powers confer- sideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of red upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in tween the two Governments in this respect. that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosnot to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common on the part of the United States. It gives me plea-

leading subjects of legislation : and if, which I do discharged the duties of his appointment with ability be at once applied. not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses and discretion, acting always within the instructions of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopt- immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement ed, and likely to produce consequences injurious and between the two Governments into effect. unforseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your completed within the time which it prescribes. The proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, documents, however, which the Imperial Govern-

The Government of the United States is a limited the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its to this Government has been received. resist any interference in those domestic affairs, tion among the several members of the Union, and vantage of the parties, been much augmented. all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one | Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article

the people, and these representatives are chosen for be duly appreciated. such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious | The treaty between the United States and his Malaw can very soon be repealed, it would appear un-likely that any great numbers should be found recently been made public, will, it is believed, have must be born in mind that the country is extensive, | countries. care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the peace and commerce. by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances. as with prudence and discretion.

with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as 748 90. advancing the prosperity and happiness of the peo-ple. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,002-, official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and tions with the Atlantic States, seems to render it the population, and where few persons appointed to office seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$495,- duty of the Government to use all its constitutional that of the preceding year, was three millions nine can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will 276 79.)

ble change in our foreign relations has taken place ful source of revenue. Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine since the message at the opening of the last session, with the selection of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine since the message at the opening of the last session, which had the selection of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine since the message at the opening of the last session and forty-eight of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seven-demands your early consideration. Large bodies of the public debt, amounting to eight million seven-demands your early consideration. Large bodies of the public debt, amounting to eight million seven-demands your early consideration. It was hardly to have been expected that the selection of lidity of land titles in California is a subject which had the selection of the last session, which had a land to the selection of the last session and growing commerce, and the selection of the last session and growing commerce, and the selection of the last session and growing commerce, and the selection of the last session and growing commerce, and the selection of the last session and growing commerce, and the selection of the last session and growing commerce and an intervent and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight hundred mon of Congress, by a paintill dispensation of Divine peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and ty-nive thousand nine number and eighty-six dollars land in that state are claimed under grant of the foreign postages col-spring from the slavery and territorial questions, and excluding the foreign postages col-spring from the slavery and territorial questions, and fifty-nine cents (\$8,075,986 59) must be providence, to the responsible station which I now in all the forms of amicable national intercourse.— and fifty-nine cents (\$8,075,986 59) must be providence. hold, I contented myself with such communications The unexampled growth of the country, the present ded for within the next two fiscal years. It is most Mexican Governments. Many of these have not to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magis- while it is trusted that its character for justice, and trate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief .- a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the

unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may other purposes. This instrument has since been ratious our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of letter postage to three cents the single letter when letter postage if they had been received with immediate not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this fied by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratiopportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make fications has been effected, and proclamation thereof A duty laid upon an article which cannot be pro-

which each possesses of establishing that form of Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, market for the produce of the other, the whole counchanging that form, as circumstances may require; the completion of the work with all practicable ex- as well as in peace. and of managing its internal affairs according to its pedition. It is obvious that this result would be in- A high tariff can never be permanent. It will own will. The people of the United States claim definitely postponed, if any other than peaceful mea- cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfence in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize any further negotiations on the part of this Governwith the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, ment, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be tection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformiin their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and suc- ty and permanency, that he may feel a confidence

sions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a bal- distance and the difficulty of intercourse between ly necessary that the law should not be altered, but ance of nower; or to suppress the actual government this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as in- that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States tiary of that Government to reside at Washington, ties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptato invade the territory or provinces of a friendly na-tion. The great law of morality ought to have a no further impediments will be experienced in the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at national, as well as a personal and individual, ap- prompt transaction of business between the two Gov- all times, and offer a strong inducement to the im-

governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republimportant and necessary manufactures, and that spestrict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly lic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the cific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous course of the communication is in preparation, and revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously there is every reason to expect that it will be proseevery treaty obligation—these are the duties which cuted with characteristic energy, especially when we owe to other States, and by the performance of that Government shall have consented to such stipuwhich we best entitle ourselves to like treatment lations with the Government of the United States as provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to higher duty upon the raw material that enters into can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear those who may embark their property in the enter- our manufactures than upon the manufactured artionscience.

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be ment of that object, and a hope is confidently enterly the cle, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Secremy guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look tained that, when the Government of Mexico shall tary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted tribunal, which was established to expound it, and country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the that the Government of the United States desires acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provis- that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the isthions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the mus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations refer-

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even. concerned in the project of the railroad deem necesterms, may yet reconcile the differences existing be-

> Fresh instructions have recently been given to the ecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

sure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation of his Government.

The commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with correctness of which invoice it is in many cases imconsideration. Beyond the due performance of these Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upand the responsibility of the legislation of the counlates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presu-Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers | med that those documents will be essential for the expressly granted, and such others as may be neces- correct disposition of the claims, it may become nesary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is cessary for Congress to extend the period limited for at all times an especial duty to guard against any the duration of the commission. The sum stipulainfringement on the just rights of the States. Over ted by the fourth article of the convention to be paid

legislative authority is supreme. But here that The collection in the ports of the United States of authority ceases, and every citizens who truly loves discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and the Constitution and desires the continuance of its their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will imwhich the Constitution has clearly and unequivocal- part a fresh impulse to the commerce between the ly left to the exclusive authority of the States. And two countries, which, of late, and especially since every such citizen will also deprecate useless irrita- our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual ad-

portion of the country from another. The beauty of to the agricultural interest of the United States, that our system of Government consists, and its safety and it is the duty of the Government to employ all the durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, means properly in its power for the purpose of causand encroachments, and in the regular separate ac- ing that article to be imported into the country at a tion of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. The Constitution has made it the duty of the Pre- am persuaded that in removing any restraints on sident to take care that the laws be faithfully exe- this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its cuted. In a Government like ours, in which all laws own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a are passed by a majority of the representatives of friendly disposition towards this country, which will

ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two

that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law olious in one part, which is not so in St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate. and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may conuition. The proximity of that island to the Unibe induced madly to resist such laws as they disap- ted States, and the delicate questions involved in the prove. Such persons should recollect that, without existing controversy there, render it desirable that it careful analysis, their respective elements and prolaw, there can be no real practical liberty; that, should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The should also be required to examine and report upon when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, which has neither voice nor vote in interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and, as intimations of the same sentitism or of popular violence. The law is the only is ment have been received from other Governments, it is not a solution of the weak and the only efficient is honed the abolition of a particurestraint upon the strong. When impartially and the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested war which has raged between the different parts of the island and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested war which has raged between the different parts of the control. You gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested war which has raged between the different parts of the control. You gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested war which has raged between the different parts of the control. You gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of the utmost of the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the control and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of the power vested was when the control and the country may be assured. in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of the 23d of May, 1850, providing among other things,

shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well ending 30th June last, were forty-seven million four faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred defray the whole expense of the work; but further The appointing power is one of the most delicate and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents. (\$47,421. legislation may be necessary in regard to the com-

By the 19th section of the act of 28th of January, and infereduce with them.

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I am happy in being able to say that no unfavora- | ance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruit- | your attention to them, and to repeat the recommen-

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and or to justify, on my part, any general expression of provision was negotiated between the United support of Government from duties on goods import.

A convention was negotiated between the United support of the principle of the political opinions, or any announcement of the prin-ciples which would govern me in the discharge of ting and protecting the construction of a ship canal treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advanthe duties to the performance of which I had been so between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for tage may be gained by encouraging the industry of

that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not onporter to bring the best article, as he pays no more conscience should form the rule of conduct between connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad therefore strongly recommend a modification of the

upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of payment of claims of citizens of the United States law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and against that Government, have not yet resulted in duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attentislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Govislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information of Portugal for the final adjustment and deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in tion calculated to enable you to discharge your high payment of those claims, has recently been accepted the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the judgment of Con-My opinion will be frankly expressed upon the on the part of the United States had been entrusted, gress may mitigate the evils complained of, should

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil : but, It is expected that a regular convention will be if you should not concur in this view, then, as a practical remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of determining its value here, the possible to verify, the law be so changed as to require manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity

> There being no mint in California I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which wil at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

> More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial. manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, herefore, the most important in terest of the nation. and has a just claim to the fostering care of the government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation. respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist who should be required under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by

for taking the seven census, a superintendent was discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt and pensation of some of the marshals of the Territories. a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of The total expenditures during the same period It will also be proper to make provision by law, at

power to improve the means of intercourse with them. hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred

dations then made by him. Aside from the permanent annual expenditures. The uncertainty which exists in regard to the vacommissioners to examine all such claims with a view I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the tions of the Republic. It required many months of

sary over the State of California and the territories recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced heated by the exciting controversies of their repre-A duty inia upon an article which cannot be pro-duced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of to two cents whenever the revenues of the Depart-sentatives. I believe those measures to have been gard to the policy which ought to be pursued by In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly In addition to the stipulations contained in this country. the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign convention, two other objects remain to be accom- paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an arpaid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an armethods of disposing of them have been suggested. I years; that the postage upon California and other perities and animosities that were rapidly alienating First, the designation and establishment of a free skill and industry of our own country to produce the skill and industry of our own country to produce the as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the duced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, ing those fraternal sentiments which are the strong-Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the Second are agreement fixing the distance from the same article, which is brought into the market in pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, est supports of the Constitution. They were adoption with the foreign article, and the importoccome, an agreement uxing the distance from the competition, and our experiowing certain duties to each other, arising from their shore within which belligerent maritime operations er is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at owing certain duties to the spirit of conciliation, and for the purposed reductions of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of encessary and unavoidable relations; which rights shall not be carried on. On these points there is lit-

California and New Mexico have given increased im- proposed reductions. portance to our Indian relations. The various tribes I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress citing subjects which they embraced. Most of these lation of one hundred and twenty-four thousand.

mounted men.

port, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, rela- fit of that commerce, the revenues derived from and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to tive to the establishment of an asylum for the relief which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply peneof disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject ap- own treasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference trated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that peals so strongly to your sympathies that it would between the power of Congress to make appropria- his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than tions for objects of this kind on the ocean and the as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our barely to express my cordial approbation of the pro-

from a generous citizen of New York, and placed inder the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the British commander. Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in ompliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated in- to a considerable extent also of foreign commerce. If to a high northern lattitude; but the success of this a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southnoble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia. Our facilities for a large participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlook-

The questions in relation to rank in the army and other powers conferred by the Constitution, we navy, and relative rank between officers of the two should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting branches of the service, presented to the Executive for one and the same country, and bear constants in doors by several hundred women, led on by Mrs. by certain resolutions of the House of Representa- mind, that our regard and our duty are due, not to ives, at the last session of Congress, have been sub- a particular part only, but to the whole. mitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an ear- for completing such works as have been already be-

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be eral importance. retired from the service, when incompetent for its The difficulties and delays, incident to the settle- who are employed in the post offices of the country ing in appropriate commands those who have been duct. While the obligation of the country to mainterfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditure for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars. than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be separated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the Department which, however important, are not essen-

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration as shall be at once humane and effectual.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the annual cost of such transportation two millions seven hundred and twenty-four thousand four hun-

The increase of the annual transportation over

millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine month.

The expenditures for the same period were five All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hun- must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme have been judicially investigated, they will continue dred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three centsto retard the settlement and improvement of the leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dol- be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them

and duties there is no common human authority to the doubt that the two governments will come to an ing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foring a part of the duty upon the producer of the for-eign article. The continuance of this process creates there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents. Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, protect and entoree. Still, they are rights and day understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who the skill and invites the capital, which finally enable and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I canalthough there is no tribunal to which an injured have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privi- us to produce the article much cheaper than it could be attended may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the not doubt that the American people, bound together party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of lege of constructing a ship canal between the two have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting with many mischievous consequences. I therefore by kindred blood and common traditions, still cheriate the disinterested judgment of lege of constructing a ship canal between the two have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting with many mischievous consequences. I therefore by kindred blood and common traditions, still cheriate the disinterested judgment of the lege of constructing a ship canal between the two have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting with many mischievous consequences. mamkind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the oceans, through the territory of that State, have both the producer and the consumer at home. The made progress in their preliminary arrangements.— consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agri-Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that. The treaty between the United States and Great culturist are brought together, each affords a ready they be divided into small parcels and sold, under which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of combinations of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the surficient to secure try becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce any further appropriation that may be found necestary of life renders us independent in war that form, as circumstances may require; the completion of the work with all practicable expansions that form as circumstances may require; the completion of the work with all practicable expansions of the surfice of the other, the whole countered to, surfice the faws which it is based, or to resist the laws which have alluded are try becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce of the other, the whole countered to, surfice the faws which it is based, or to resist the laws which have alluded are represented to, surfice the prectable mode, and with the strategies and the surfice try becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce of the other, the whole countered to, surfice the faws which it is based, or to resist the laws which it is based to be the produce of the laws which it is based to

> rought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements to make appropriations for leading objects in that subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legof our boundaries are estimated to embrace a popu- class of public works comprising what are usually islation which disposed of them was, in its character, called works of internal improvement. This authori- final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant regulating commerce with foreign nations, and athose measures was free from imperfections, but in terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separa- mong the States, and the power of laying and col- their mutual dependence and connexion they formting into small predatory bands, and always mount- lecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried ed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and ed, they overrun the country, devastating farms, on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and best for the entire country, that could be obtained destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle. harbors, as well as wharves and custom-houses. If from conflicting sectional interests and opinions. and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or car- ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the For this reason I recommend your adherence to rying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby sary at suitable points for the protection of life and time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, and improperty. Other facilities and securities for commigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican merce and navigation are hardly less important; frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of and those clauses of the Constitution, therefore, to By that adjustment we have been rescued from the Guadalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against | which I have referred, have received from the origin | wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and the Indians within our border, is exposed to these of the Government a liberal and beneficial construct have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. incursions equally with our own. The military force tion. Not only have light-houses, buoys, and bea- And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhortstationed in that country (although forming a large cons been established, and floating lights maintained, ting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that proportion of the army) is represented as entirely but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers ground as the best, if not the only means, of restorinadequate to our own protection and the fulfilment | constructed, and even breakwaters for the safety of |ing peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The princi-pal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that filled up and rendered useless, by the action of the And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this com-Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And munication to a close without invoking you to join provide for the raising of one or more regiments of this construction of the constitution appears the more me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler reasonable from the consideration that if these works, of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has For further suggestions on this subject, and others of such evident importance and utility, are not to be graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often connected with our domestic interests, and the de-accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accom-visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, fence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the plished at all. By the adoption of the Constitution, saved us from foreign wars and domestic distur-Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of the several States voluntarily parted with the power bances, and scattered plenty throughout the land. of collecting duties of impost in their own ports; and Our liberties, religious and civil, have been main-I commend also to your favorable consideration it is not to be expected that they should raise money tained; the fountains of knowledge have all been e suggestion contained in the last mentioned re- by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benepower to make appropriations for similar objects on constituents, securing the peace of the country, and lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to adding new strength to the united Government under The navy continues to give protection to our com- bear on their waters an extensive traffic. The mag- which we live. merce and other national interests in the different nificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a lakes of the north and the northwest, appear to me ingle steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and commission are distributed in six different squadrons. as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It The report of the head of that Department will is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made DANGER. - Tinicum in Arms. - A tremendous mass xhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. several vessels employed in each during the past The position, or site of the work, is necessarily local; It is a source of gratification that, while they but its utility is general. A ship canal around the ancient town, at Liberty Hall, a few days ago. From have been constantly prepared for any hostile emer- Falls of St. Mary of less than a mile in length. the Philadelphia Bulletin's report, which is very full gency, they have every where met with the respect local in its construction, would yet be national in its and comprehensive, we learn that the most fiery and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as to the purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the on-peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation. It is constitution, would yet be national in its speeches were made, and that the utmost excitement peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation. The two brigantines accepted by the Government sand miles, affecting several States, as well as our erations. The President of this grand rally for the commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the rights of man appointed committees to consider and Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and, ern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is omnibuses, against the subsequent claims of women. very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sank in any part of the Mississippi, on account of vious consultation. its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of rage and election. eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is

> > on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river. In fulfiling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all

> > I therefore recommend that appropriations be made gun. and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and gen-

rigorous and active duties, taken care to make suit- ment of private claims by Congress, amount in many are expected to laugh at the following, which we ble provision for those who have faithfully served cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to ap- copy from the St. Louis Weekly Organ their country, and awarding distinctions, by retain- prehend that many unfortunate creditors of the Government have already been unavoidably ruined .particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good con- Congress has much business of a public character, lowing his arrival, for letters, and finding it impossithat it is impossible it should give much attention ble to inquire at the ordinary window of delivery, tain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other to mere private claims, and their accumulation is without going on his knees, very natturally peeped pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous ser- now so great that many claimants must despair of over the top, where the transom was opened, withvice, this obligation should not be permitted to in- ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon as tonished, then angry, and finally burst out withsuch cases. It is impossible that each member should "What are you doing up there, boy? Get down examine the merits of every claim on which he is from there directly. compelled to vote; and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard .- Porter, meekly. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I plied the nettled clerk, "get down, and take your perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than turn at the window.' the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respect- James Porter ? fully, to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all pri- had seen in the Organ that Porter was in town. " I vate claims against the United States; and, as an ex beg pardon, really didn't know-unusual placeparte hearing must in all contested cases be very un- very. No sir, none to-day." satisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a Solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Gomay be presented for their adjudication.

able explanation, and by the collection and dis- and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particu- consideration, with a full confidence that you will lar species of corporal punishment, which then took meet them not only with justice, but liberality. It first premium.—Detroit Tribune. place, without providing any substitute, has left the should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Tribune. The truth is, our "fairs" are the unprompt correction. I therefore recommend that the the Capitol of our nation, the emblem of our Union fairest affairs in the world. There is not a fair thing whole subject be revised without delay, and such a and the symbol of our greatness. Here also is situlabout them except, indeed, the pretty women who system established for the enforcement of discipline, ated all the public buildings necessary for the use sometimes attend them. The best pumpkin, the best of the Government, and all these are exempt from parsnip, the best potato, the best pig takes a premi-The accompanying report of the Postmaster Gen- taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to um. So does the best bull, the best bullock and the eral, presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Department.

render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transactive best butter; but who ever heard of a premium for the best baby? Agriculture, horticulture and hog tion of the public business and the preservation of culture are thought worthy of encouragement by the inland mail routes in the United States (not the public records. The Government should, there- the stimulus of prize-competition-but homo-culture embracing the service in Oregon and California) was fore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all is deemed of no importance : babies get no bonuses one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing for beauty, and papas no prizes for the processity of and seventy-two miles; the annual transportation could contribute more to the health, comfort, and their progeny. It's all wrong, and is bound to be thereon forty-six million five hundred and forty-one safety of the city, and the security of the public buil- righted "in the good time coming."-Post. thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles; and dings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water. I respectfully recommend that you make such the best babies, twins might be thrown into the shade provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom by triplets, or some higher number. you may deem proper.

propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boun- some introductory observations, he said: "I shall dary between that State and the Territory of New touch upon the flesh, pass lightly over the world, were pledged for the interest and principal of the properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeas-ance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by myself than in the process of military bounties, and forty dollars.

A New Species of Drunkenses.— In the country will admit, between the Verific the country will admit, between the Ceneral Assembly for its ag

The gross revenues of the Department for the fis- the propopositions submitted, they were to have been cal year ending June 30th. 1850, amounted to five acted upon, on or before the first day of the present

opinions. And though without such concessions our made the subject of bitter controversy in both sec-Department is such as to justify the Postmaster Gen- discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence I also beg leave to call your attention to the pro- eral in recommending the reduction of our inland of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would

stance-a final settlement, of the dangerous and ex-

MILLARD FILLMORE. Washington, December 2d, 1850.

THE MALE SEX AROUSED TO A SENSE OF THEIR convention of the male sex generally, and the masculines of Tincicum particularly, was held in that

report upon the following subjects: 1. The position of man in the kitchen and landry.

2. The position of man in the nursery. 3. The right of man to his own political opinions. 4. Curtain lectures, and their mode of audience. 5. The right to occupy seats in railroad cars and 6. The right to ask a friend to dinner without pre-

7. The exclusion of women from the rights of suff-8. The right to smoke in one's own house.

9. The right of speaking one's own opinion before none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded strangers. 10. Man's exclusive right to pop the question.

11. The preservation of the word "obey" in the narriage service. The Bulletin learns with indignation-very great

indignation-that as Mr. Martyr (a delegate) was addressing the body, that the proceedings of the convention were abruptly closed by an attack upon the Martyr, bearing a banner, inscribed " Equal Rights to Woman! Down with the Tyrant, Man!" This overwhelming forec could not be resisted. The windows of the hall flew open, and, in a few minutes, the convention was left without a quorum.

POST OFFICE JOKE. - The intelligent body of men

On the recent visit of Mr. Porter, the Kentucky giant, he called at the post office on the morning fol-"Is the Louisville mail in, sir ?"

The clerk at some short distance off, first looked "Is the Louisville mail in. sir?" again inquired

"Don't be climbing up there. I tell you, sir," re-Porter tried again. "Are there any letters for

"Oh, ah." gasped the worthy clerk faintly, for he

PREMIUM ON BABIES .- A lady friend of ours says vernment before such commission, and protect it a- that she wishes the managers of the state fair would gainst all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims, which inform the public whether they intend to give premiums for the finest babies. She is decidedly in fa-

We go in decidedly for the reform suggested by

We are afraid if premiums should be offered for

The act passed at your last session, making certain "The world, the flesh, and the devil;" and, after